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S. R. TIME-TABLES.

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1.6 5.00. Red Jacket ... 6.30 2 40 10.10

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WEHAVERECEIVED PORTAGE Lake News

That Industrial Home for Boys at Hancock.

The Farm Site Is Chosen

Just West of the Swedetown Station Apparently, It Has Bright Prospects Twin City Laconies.

Rev. F. A. Holtzhausen has finally shosen a site for his proposed industrial school for boys. It will be remembered that at a recent interview Mr. Holtzhausen had with President T. F. Mason in New York that gentleman donated 160 acres in this county wherever it might be chosen, provided it should be farmers' land, for a site. The choice of Mr. Holtzhausen is just west of Swedetown station, on the Mineral Range railroad. Most of the acreage lies on a southern slope and is well protected from north

It is there Mr. Holtzhausen hopes to locate the farm in connection with the home. Here would be erected the usual farm buildings and the boys of the home learn to become practical farmers, dairymen, florists, etc., while at the same time, by their work, contributing to their own support. The home itself Mr. Holtzhausen hopes to locate on six or seven acres just back of the smelting works on the side hill, in the home teelf, in the winter-time, when many other occupations are out of question,

and east.

light manufacturing will be taught. The promoter has assurances of financial support almost certain enough to build the home and get a good start toward self-support. The source of this latter donation cannot be given at present. If it is given, it will be with the idea, on the part of the giver, a memorial home, to be called after his name Mr. Holtzbausen has now had consider. able experience in caring for homeless boys and girls, being superintendent and agent of the recently established Upper Peninsula home, at Marquette. He claims that there would be no doubt of the institution he is now proposing being self-supporting. He is very much in saraest in the project and his work during the erection of the Portage Lake Baptist church shows him to be a man not easily discouraged

It is reported to the republican county committee that at Jacobsville there is one lone believer in Branism and free silver, and so yesterday Secretary Emery nade arragements for a meeting there Thursday evening. Hennes' tug and barge will go "om Hancock, with a band and an enthusiastic party, stopping at Lake Linden. Mr. C. D. Hanchette will be one of the speakers and there will be others. Special efforts will be made to get the silver party of the Entry to come out to this meeting, and it is hoped that the result will be a solid republican vote from that precinct two weeks from today.

The board of registration of Hancock township sits Saturday, October 30, at ce of Clerk M. Finn. Voters now registered, who were registered at the township election, and have not changed their residence, do not have to register at this time. Voters who have moved from one part of the town to another should be sure that their name is registered in the proper precinct.

Hone. C. D. Shelden, O. W. Robinson, County Clerk Shields and Horace J. Stevens left for the lower part of the county yesterday morning. They will be omed there by Hon. T. B. Dunstan, who has dates open now, owing to Pingree's having to leave unfinished his tour of the Upper Peninsula, and will join the others in a determined effort to save Kenton Sidnaw and Kitchie.

The house in West Hancock, at the extreme end of Quincy street, in which the horrible double murder of the Kramers was committed, bears a sign, adverti-ing it for rent. The very appearance of the house, with windows tightly sealed with solid shutters, bears out the reputation it now labors under, and it is safe to say it will remain vacant for some time to come.

The ladies of the Congregational church are preparing for a social Friday evening in the church parlors, which they declare will be the best of the season. Oysters will be served in sevsral styles, together with a fine supper, to which business men are invited. A special effort will be made to provide for a pleasant evening afterwards.

Prosecuting Attorney A. T. Streeter Dr. Abrams and R. H. Shields will address a mass meeting of voters at the Quincy next Thursday evening. Dr. Abrams is that kind of a prohibitionist who thinks that there are other questions more important just now than the one his party stands for.

John Brohn, a well-known resident of Hancock, died at his home, on Quincy street, yesterday morning after several years of hopeless illness. A wife and two children are left by him.

George A. Newett, of 1-hpeming, commissione: of mineral statistics, came up on business yesterday, going through to Calumet.

A Chinese Hamerist.

There is a story current I: the London clubs that a relative of the late General Gordon, in order to keep alive in the memory of Li Hung Chang the recollection of his former coadjutor, sent him as a gift an uncommonly fine bull pup. Li Hung Chang, who, it, appears, has a keen sense of humor, in acknowledgment of the gift stated that he was not in the habit of oating that variety of dog, but that his suit had it served for breakfast and accorded is unqualified praise.

Even the benevolent, unworldly old Intleman who surveyed the occupants tue car now and then over the tops of his gold rimmed glasses recognized the fact that the man who took a seat next to him was not a member of the polite circles of society. He did not avoid him, however, but responded when his companion made some casual remarks about the weather.

"You never pass the time by tryin your lock with a pack o' cards now an then, do yon?" asked the newcomer, after a quarter of an hour or so had

"Well, it's a good way to kill time." "But you run so much risk of meet ing professional gamblers."
"Oh, yes. Of course us ordinary gent

have to take our chances on little things like that. But I manage to get through a deal or two now an then an not get scared very much, either."

"Do you travel much?" "I've kep' on the move all my life. I traveled with a circus fur three years an I've been in several other branches of commerce since that took me a good deal away from home. At present I'm sorter tourin on my own account."

"My friend," said the benevolent gentleman solemnly, "I am sorry to hear you say this. It is an old saying and a true one that a rolling stone gathers no moss.

"Mister," was the reply, delivered with equal solemnity, "I'll let you into a secret. I ain't lookin fur moss. I'm out fur the dust, "-Detroit Free Press.

Jules Simon, in one of his reminissences of Renan, relates that at one time he differed with his professor about the interpretation to be given to a certain passage in Scripture, quoting the Herew text as his authority. After he had frankly stated his objection his superior meditated for awhile and then told him mildly, "Abbe, you will repeat, in kneeling position, the seven penitential psalms before the boly sacrament." Relating this incident to Simon, the latter inquired, "And what answer did you make?" "I answered what is customary in such cases to answer, 'I thank you, reverend father.' "And you did penance?" "I did, and then proceeded again in my investigations, and ever received the same reply. But I could not pass my whole life reading the ponitential

And he did not. He began to consult, instead of the priestly orcele, the oracle of his reason and of his own conscience, and he became the great torchbearer the biographer of Jesus and the apostles from a rational point of view, unclouded by supernaturalism and miracle wor ship, and he wrote the "Origin of Christianity," and he threw the wonderful light of his crudition upon the intricate problems of oriental philology and Biblical archæology and the comparative history of religions and brought unshine into thousands of minds where superstition and uncouth credulity reigned before. - Menorah Monthly.

A REPORTER'S INTUITION

Spotted the Man He Was After and So

ex-reporter who served long an faithfully as a gleaner of festive items for a St. Louis newspaper tells this story of recognition of a man be had never seen be-

"I was sent out to the west end to see man who had been implicated in a very malodorous scandal. The story hung upon my seeing him, and to say that I was anx lons to get my eagle eye on him would be putting it very mildly. I rode out to his house only to find that the head of the his house only to find that the need of the household and all the rest of it were away, nobody knew where. The neighbors thought they had gone out of town. "I got on a car and was headed down

when I was impelled by some queen influence I can't describe to look at a man who sat behind me. He was an ordinary looking man, and I would not have looked at him a second time under other circun at him a second time under other circumstances. But something told me that this was the man I was looking for. How did I know it? Blessed if I can tell you. No one had ever described him to me. I knew him ''cause,' I suppose, as the women say.

"I asked him for a light, and when the

"I asked him for a light, and when the man who sat beside him got out I took the seat beside him. 'I am looking for Mr.

—, 'I said. 'Do you know him?' He hesitated a moment. 'Yes, slightly,' be answered at last. 'I must see him. Can you tell me where I would be likely to find him?' I asked. 'Probably at his office,' he said. 'Hardly at this hour, I should say,' finantked, looking at my watch. It was 10 o'clock. He hedged a little more, but finally his curiosity overcame him, and he

said, 'I am the man you are looking for.'
"'I knew it,' I said, and we got down
to business, and I got the statement I
wanted. Explain it? I can't."—St. Louis

In a review published recently Mr. Grant Allen commends a certain author for having had the courage to use in print the collequial "are supposed to" instead of "are supposed to do," which, according to the critic, is what "a fool would have written." Mr. Allen asserts that in actual speech "no educated man, except, perhapa, a prig." ever uses the longer form. Now. I always do, not because I am a fool, an uneducated man or a prig (whatever claim I may have on other grounds to any of these titles of dignity), but simply because in that part of England in which my early years were spent the ellipsis in question is, or was 30 years ago, absolutely foreign to the usage of educated and uneducated people alike, as much so as "I ain't," which many highly educated persons say, though I have not yet met with it in the writings of Mr. Allen.

In my native speech the book English "Supposed to" or "Supposed to Do?"

of Mr. Allen.

In my native speech the book English sentence, "I should like to do so, but," might have been rendered colloquially by "I should like, but," or "I should like to do, but." Mr. Allen's favorite ferm, "I should like to," was for a long time known to me only from its occurrence in American books. When I first beard it in consecution, it was under stronger than ican books. When I first heard it in conversation, it was under circumstances that led me to regard it as a silly affectation. Of course I now hear it often enough, but I have not quite got over the feeling that there is something grotesque about it. I doubt whether it is so nearly universal among educated people, even of southern origin, as Mr. Allen supposes.—Academy.

Eugenie's First Ancestor

It is not generally known that Em-press Eugenie was partly an Irish wom-au. Yet upon one side she was descended from an Irish soldier of fortune—there were any amount of them—who made a name and place for himself in the inname and place for himself in the in-terminable Spanish wars. When there was talk of her marrying the Emperor Napoleon, some of the old nobility succeed at her pedigree. Then came heralds tracing out Irish blood lines until the French authorities in disgust conceded that Kugenie was descended from all the royalties of Ireland back to Brian Boru.

That Campaign of Education.

The Editor, wishing that this should fairly be a campaign of education and firmly believing the more people are educated the stauncher advocates they will become for downing the silver hereay, gives below some articles is sued by the literary bureau of the National democratic committee, in the hope that his patrons will read, mark, learn and inwardly digest the same, so that they may intelligently digest the same, so that they may intelligently estille aliquestions in their own minds before easting their ballot on the 3d of Nevember next.

DEMOCRAT PLATFORMS

None of Them Ever Before Advocated Free Silver at 16 to 1.

BRYANITE CONTENTION REPUTED.

An Interesting Compilation of Every Dem-ocratic Platform Ever Promulgated Shows That in None Prior to That of the Chicago Coliseum Was the Free Co nage of Silver at the Present Legal Ratio

The contention of the Bryan wing of

Democracy that the Democratic party has always advocated the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, is not at all in keeping with the facts in the case, says Mr. E. Mont Reily of Kansas City. I have carefully investigated the platforms of every Democratic national convention in this country and not one of them advocated free silver at any ratio (much less 16 to 1), until the platform recently adopted at Chicago made that strange Populistic departure in a frenzy of excitement and three Mr. Bryan upon it to make the race

for president. The first platform ever adopted at national convention in this country was the Democratic platform adopted at Baltimore, Md., March, 1832, upon which Andrew Jackson was nominated and elected. This platform has nothing to say on the money question.

The Democratic national convention held in Baltimore in May, 1836, nomi nated Van Buren and elected him, but made no platform whatever. At the Democratic national convention held in Baltimore in 1840, which renominated Van Buren, the platform opposed national banks, but makes no mention of the silver question in any way. The Democratic platform adopted at Baltimore in 1844, when James K. Poli

was nominated, also opposed national banks, but failed to say that they favored for the free coinage of silver.

The Democratic convention of 1848
held at Baltimore, nominated Lewis
Cass of Michigan, and adopted the
Polk platform and indorsed his administration, but again forgot to say any

thing about free coinage of silver. The Democratic convention met in Baltimore in 1882, and nominated Franklin Pierce, adopted the platform of 1848, but did not express themselved in any way as to the free coinage of

The Democratic convention held at Cincinnati in 1856, nominated James Buchanan for president, but sai noth-ing in regard to the silver question in the platform, but opposed national

In 1860 there were two national Dem ocratic conventions, one nominating Douglas and the other nominating Breckenridge, and, while they differed in some respects, they both opposed national banks and neither had any thing to say in the advocacy of the free coinage of silver at any ratio. The Democratic convention held a Chicago in 1864, nominated McClellan

but the platform makes no mention o the money question.
In 1868 the national Democratic corvention was held in New York and nominated Seymour and made no dec did say in the platform, plank 5, "One

currency for the government and the people, the laborer and officeholder, the bondholder." In 1872 the Democratic convention

held in Baltimore nominated Horace Greeley, but made no mention of the money question in any respect. The straightout wing of the Democratic party that would not support Repub-lican Greeky held a convention in Louisville, Ky., in 1872, and also made no mention of the money question, bu worth quoting to the Bryan wing of the present Democracy. It is as fol-lows: "Resolved, That we proclaim to the world that principle is to be pre-ferred to power; that the Democratic change for all the offices that presi-dents can confer. We welcome an eter-nal minority, rather than a majority purchased by the abandonment of our

The Democratic national convention held in St. Louis in June, 1876, nomi nated Samuel J. Tilden of New York for president. This was what was for president. This was what was called the "reform convention" of the Democratic party. The first plank in the platform reads: "Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency restore the public credit and maintain the national honor." The platform then proceeds to denounce the Republican party for not making any advance mentioning or advocating the free coin-age of silver. Now remember, this was in '76, the first national convention held since the alleged "crime of '73," and there is not one line, not one word, in that great reform platform that either mentions or condemns the "act of 1873." Now, if the "act of '73" was a "crime" why did not they denounce it then and put a plank in their platform in favor of the free coinage of silver? If it is a "crime" now, it was then, and the Democratic party should be chastised for its stupidity in not discovering it

until now.
In 1880 the Democratic national con vention met in Cincinnati and nomi-nated General W. S. Hancock for presi-dent, but the platform there adopted did not say anything about the "crime of "78," nor do the records show that any delegate in that convention, or be-fore the committee on platform, offore the committee on platform, of-fered any resolution advocating or indorsing the free coinage of suver. The third plank of the Hancock platform

reads as follows:
"Home rule, honest money—Th strict maintenance of the public faith, consisting of gold, silver and paper convertible into coin, on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, state and national, and a tariff for

In July, 1884, the Democratic party met in Chicago and nominated Grove Cleveland. Although the greenback party had four years prior thereto, it laration was inserted in that Demo-eratic platform favoring the silver, nor did they condemn or denounce the "crime of '72." But the platform did declare: "We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the constitution,

into such money without loss

Remember, now, silver had been de-monetized eleven years and we had been through one panic and the De cratic party had been unsuccessfu all national elections, and the Republican party was chiefly responsible for the "act of '73;" still the Democratic party did not make a declaration for the free coinage of silver.

In 1888 the Democratic national con nated Mr. Cleveland and unanimously ndorsed his former administration. The "act of '73" had been a law then fifteer years and not one word was said in that platform against it, or about it and no promise was held out to the people for the free coinage of silver

people for the free coinage of silver upon any basis.

The Democratic national convention of 1892 met in Chicago and nominated Mr. Cleveland the third time, his opposition to free silver being well known at the time, as he had just prior to that time written his famous leter, in which he defined his position in a manly, statesmanlike manner, in no uncertain language. The seventh plank of the platform of '92 denounced the Repubplatform of '92 denounced the Repub-lican party for passing the "Sherman law," which law practically utilized the silver we produce in the United States calling it a makeshift, fraught with many possible dangers. They did de-clare for gold and silver as "standard money," but declared that the dollar unit of coinage of both metals should be of equal intrinsic and exchanageable value, or "for the adjustment of same through international agreement," or by such "safeguards of legislation as would insure the parity of the two metals," and the "equal pur-chasing power of each." This was nineteen years after the passage of the "crime of "73," and there is not one word in that platform denouncing that set, nor is there a line in it advocating the free coinage of sliver. A certain enthusiastic delegate introduced a free coinage resolution in that convention, and it only received 17 votes to 913 against it. Mr. Cleveland running upor that platform received the largest eletoral vote ever given to a presidential the Democratic party never has been in favor of the free coinage of silver until this year, when the national convention was dominated by Altgeld, Tillman & Co. We are constantly hearing this wing of the Democratic party

party, and that they represent the true principles of "Jeffersonian Democracy." This cry may be so in some respects, but certainly not so as repards the financial question In 1806 one Thomas Jefferson was president of the United States. He found that under free coinage of silver gold was appreciating and silver was depreciating; so he ordered the mints of the United States to cease the free olnage of silver indefinitely, and at the same time said: "The proportion be-tween the values of silver and gold is a mercantile problem altogether. Just principles will lead us to disregard the legal proposition; to inquire into the market price of gold in the several ountries with which we shall probably be connected in commerce, take an average from them." If cy is to measure its standard by Mr. Jefferson, surely Mr. Cleveland represents the true Democracy, for cer-tainly Jefferson was never a free sil-

t rs that they are the Democratic

MORAL VICTORIES.

Defeats Which the World Is Proud to Celebrate with Honor.

DUTY OF THE RIGHT DEMOCRACY

and Buckner Democrats Should Find to the Lessons of Galesburg and Bunker Hill Inspiration for a Spirited Fight Against Republican as Weil as Populistic Aggression, That Defeat May

The celebration at Galesburg, Ills. by the Republicans of the famous joint debates between Lincoln and Douglas in 1858 commemorated a de-feat. These two great champions of Republicanism and Democracy were candidates for the United States senate. Their joint debates attracted the attention of the country to a remark-able degree. But it was Mr. Doug-las, and not Mr. Lincoln, that was elected to the senate by the legislature

Why then do the Republicans celerate this great debate of nearly forty years ago? Why does the proud shaft rise from Bunker Hill, a spot where the patriot army was defeated and driven from the field, after losing one of its most cherished leaders? That, too, most cherished leaders? commemorates a defeat. Mr. Lincoln was beaten in 1858, but

he was elected president in 1860. He was elected president in 1860 because of the work he did in 1858. But for the fame acquired in his great contest with the "Little Giant" of Illinois, he would ot have received the Republican ination for the presidency. In that de-feat he laid the foundation of all that part of his career which chiefly en-

leared him to his countrymen.

The patriot army was beaten at Bun ker Hill, but it demonstrated in so tri-umphant a manner its capacity to stand up against British regulars that patriotic hearts everywhere took cour-age. Instead of a discouragement, it was an inspiration for the American cause. And that cause which was lost at Bunker Hill was ultimately trium Bunker Hill foreshadowed

There is a lesson in this for the day and the hour. The patriot army of Democrats, under their matchless lead-ers Palmer and Buckner, are waging what may prove a losing fight against those who call themselves "regulars." They must make a good fight, for this not the last ditch. The steadiness unequal contest will win in the long run. We may have to celebrate a de-feat, but it will be a defeat that is the

The following table of comparative prices in the United States and in Mex-

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ickles, 5 gal. kegs	2.05	6.50
inegar, 5 gal, kegs	.80	1.40
aking soda per dozen	1.08	2.40
alt. 2-D sacks	.40	.00
king powder	4.00	9.00
planers, per gal	.75	1.00
eans, per B	.03	.17
beese, per B	.1214	.29
andles, per box	5.00	11.75
ried peaches & apples	.11	.25
orn starch, per dozen	3.06	1.90
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annel tomatoes, case	2.25	7.93
According to the	same .	authorit

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Baking ABSOLUTELY PURE

SHRINKAGE AND PANIC.

The True Result of Unlimited Free Coinage of Silver.

THE GOLD WOULD DISAPPEAR

Distinguished Boston Writer Summ izes in a Notshell the Dangers of the Free Silver Proposition-General Bankruptcy Would Ensue and Labor for Year Would Be a Drug in an Overstocked Market-Mine-Owners and Speculators Alone Would Profit.

Let us suppose, says a well-known Boston writer on economic subjects, that the congress which convenes in December, 1897, together with the new silver." They assemble and pass ar act for unlimited coinage, at the ratio of 16 to 1, to take effect say Jan. 1, 1898. This is just what the advocates of unlimited silver mistakenly think would inaugurate general prosperity

The moment that such an enactment became even probable, there would be such a deluge of American securities and stocks, corporate, municipal, state and national, returned from the Old World, that prices would rapidly approximate toward one-half of present values. Be-sides, all stocks and bonds that are more exclusively held in this country, would sympathetically decline with them in about the same proportion.

The \$650,000,000 of gold coin (more or less) now in the country, would at once lose its function as money, and com mand a high premium. It would rapid ly leave the country, and, for the time being, there would be a contraction of the monetary medium to that amount No matter how much subsequent infla tion might come after a few free coinage, the immediate would be a general collapse and un versal paralysis. The panic of 1893 was puny and infantile when compare with the one that would come in 1898 There would be an immediate and of labor the most of all. Few who were in debt could pay, but when things really got to the portunity for the wealthy to purchas Thus the already rich would become vastly richer, and the present in ty be greatly increased. There would be general bankruptcy, and for a fev years labor would be a drug. Severe as was the panic of 1893, it was con paratively but a mere step (and ther arrested) in the direction indicated. After weary months and years, business would slowly emerge from the wreck

and chaos.

But in the meantime, another current would have started. The silver of the world would be dumped upon the Unit-ed States, and with greatly increased mint service, in perhaps three or four years, an inflation would begin to make itself felt. But, even then, the increase nominal, for the basis would be silver. Foreign exchange would approxi mate towards 100 per cent, premium and all the rise in prices would be only apparent and deceptive.

The final effect of this inflation would be still again to make the rich, richer, and the poor, poorer. All kinds of commodities would nominally rise, but what of the man who had no commodities? The property of the millionaire would be doubled (nominally) and the man who before had nothing, would have twice nothing.

Wages, after three or four years,

would apparently rise, like everything else, but they are always the last of the procession. Long before that time, every commodity that the laboring man needs would have doubled, and, there fore, he would be, not only relatively but positively, worse off than before. Both by the panic and by the subse

quent inflation, therefore, the present inequality would be terribly intensified. The unscrupulous financier, the wrecker, and the shrewd operator. would fatten, for they always can take advantage of violent fluctuations, whether upward or downward. All wage-carners, people on salaries, and every producer, as well as all legi-

timate business would suffer, both dur-ing the great depression and the final inflation. Unsettled conditions, of whatever nature, always lodge more of the fixed wealth of the country in the advantage. We already have a practical bimet-allism, if that be construed as meaning the two metals in liberal supply. This

is only possible, when the dearer metal is made the standard, and then a certain amount of the inferior metal can be floated at a parity.

The fall in the price of farm products has not been caused by any lack of silver, but by improved machinery and

the competition of cheap-labor countries, like Russia. India, Australia and the Argentine Republic. But even this decline benefits consumers, and such comprise the great majority. But, not withstanding the general de-cline in other values, wages have advanced. Do wage-workers want their wages cut in two through the influence

of unsound money? No, the best is none too good. The only gainers would be the owners of bonanza mines, who are mostly millionaires, while every body else would suffer. Sound money creates confidence, and that is the foundation of business. Distrust and threatened anarchy kill

all demand for labor, and always bring "hard times." Degraded money would be suicidal to all labor, industry and business.

But if it were to be conceded that the United States should be able to achieve the impossible, and to raise the price of silver that its mercantile ratio with gold should correspond to the le-gal ratio, who would be benefited? Would prices rise, the burdens of debt Would prices rise, the burdens of debt diminish and everybody feel sensibly richer? It is \$1.29 per ounce in gold that silver is to be worth in the markets of the world, according to the didate of the silver party, and/sor will, of other products of humanid, too. The of course, be measured, the same as it standard of price will have advanced, is now, only silr a price at which the by a miracle of 16 to 1 expresses its coinage. The product of the coinage will be precisely how it is to marke value. Precisely how it is to marke value. Precisely how it is to marke value.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS For Pedro score cards and markers, o to the Name office.

Smokers, if you have falled to find a igar to suit you, try "Helu

Our lodge room can be rented for sectings on Saturday evenings. SIVERT OLSOE.

Go to the City Bakery! r your mne pas ries. Angel food, fruit cake always on and. Cream puffs Fridays and Batur-

The Best We Have

Insist on getting a "La Empre O-cent cigar. All first-class dealers sell them, try 'em, like 'em. Equal to im-

I hereby give notice that all village axes should be paid up by next Monday October 19, to avoid extra charges.

To Laurium Taxpavers

GROWGE MONROE, Village Treasurer.

Adam Schaaf Plaues, The celebrated Adama Schaaf planoe high grade in every respect—are for sale at Foley's Bazaar on easy monthly payments to suit purchasers.

The bread and cake of the Superio. Bakery can be had at the following agen ies: James Lisa's. Mrs. Hoskin's, Red Jacket; Martin Kuhn's, J. C. Lean's Peter Olcem's, Calumet Village, and Weisenauer's, Guilbaul's, Lake Linden. A resh supply is left at these agencies every lay, and the prices are as low as the lowest

Clearing Bale

of \$20,000 worth of clothing, dry goods, shoes, mackintoshes, ladies' cap-s, wrappers, etc. Goods will be sold at your wn price. No money refused and no charge for examining the goods. Come and avail yourself of this grand opportunity. SAM MAWRENCE,

Next to Carlton bardware store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best saive in the world for cuts pruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever ores, tetter, chapped hands, chilbiains corns, and all skin eruptions, and posttively cures piles, or no pay required. It s guaranteed to give perfect estisfaction,

box. For sale by D. T. Macdonald. Please Take Notice

or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per

We are pleased to tell you that we make everything pertaining to the shoemaker's trade as cheap as ever from the best quality of leather. Men's boots or shoes soled for 45 and 50 cents, ladies' shoes soled for 35 and 40 cents. We have a nice assorted stock of fall and winter spors, and our own make shoe low figures. Good work guaranteed.
OKER & KEMPPAINEN.

Fifth street, Red Jacket, next to Jacob Gartner's store.

Michigan Dye Works.

Office and workroom opposite Ryan's store, Main street, Red Jacket. We guarantee that no house in the United States can give the satisfaction that we do in cleaning clothes-ladies' or gentlemen's. We color forty-two fancy standard colore, wool or cotton; we clean silks, velvets, feathers, lace ribbons, lace curtains, hemselle, etc., also kid gloves and shoes. Look your garments over if they need leaning, dyeing, velvet collars, binding, lining or any other repairing. We have seven employees and work can be done in three days. Mail postal card and goods will be called for and delivered. Special rates to stores, tailors, milliners and dresemakers. G. ORECK.

Practical Dyer, Cleaner and Repairer. The Pinianders'

Mutual Fire Insurance company of Houghton and Kewsenaw countries, orcanised in 1890 according to the laws of the State of Michigan, will insure property of its mem era. Have paid fire losses over \$3,000 during its existence. The ompany paid back during the last year to sixty-two of its members of hie years' tanding 68 per cent of their prem mounting to \$3,502. Will pay back suring this year on the same rate to thirty-six members of five years' stand-ng \$1,447. On the first day of July be company had 414 members, \$351,-320 worth of f perty insured, and \$7,611.27 in treasury. For further par iculars apply to the undersigned JOHN BLOMQVIST, President

ALEX LEINONER, Secretary. Office, 448 Pine street, upstairs, Red

Goods almost given away. I have just hought a big stock of men's boys' and children's clothing, also boots, shoes, at caps and funishing goods, of all of at tions, which I have bought can buy of sacrifice prices and I will achool suits at the same. For inst Heavy youth's suits, me, good heav at \$2.75 and upwards. three ory heavy, double breasted suits beaver overcoats, \$6.00. Men's double reasted storm coats, smiton's, \$4.50 All our goods are guaranteed. I can't name all the bargins, but give us a call and be convinced that we can save you from 25 to 40 cents on the dollar by buy-ing of us. No charge for showing goods